

SIXTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting and of the Board of Directors,

JANUARY 16 and 17, 1883.



WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

1883.

# American Colonization Society.

## PRESIDENT,

1823. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

## VICE PRESIDENTS,

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| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.          | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.  |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.        | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.        | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.   |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.       | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.      |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.       | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.     | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.  |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.          | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.         |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.     | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.   |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.      | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.    |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.        | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.     | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.  |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.    |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.         | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.   |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.        | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.        |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.          | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.   | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.      |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.  | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.      |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.    | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.  | 1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.      |
|  | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.        |

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The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

## LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq. . . . .	<i>R. I.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. . . .	<i>Ind.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D. LL. D. N. J.		1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. . . .	<i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. . . . .	<i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. . . . .	<i>N. J.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. . . . .	<i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. N. J.	
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. . . . .	<i>Ohio.</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D. N. Y.	
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq. . . . .	<i>Pa.</i>	1873. REV. GEO. W. SAMSON, D. D. N. Y.	
1869. REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D. N. Y.		1879. REV. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D. Pa.	
1882. REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D. . . . .	<i>Pa.</i>		

## DELEGATES FOR 1883.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. — Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

# Sixty-Sixth Annual Report.

Presented January 16, 1888.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY presents its Sixty-Sixth Annual Report with increasing confidence that the cause in which it is engaged is of God ; and that under His fostering care, it is destined to work out the elevation of a Race and the redemption of a Continent.

## NECROLOGY.

Seven of the Vice Presidents of the Society have been removed by death.

1. DR. LEVI KEESE of Lowell, Mass., elected in 1875, a man universally respected and beloved, and whose life was full of activity and good deeds. He was a liberal giver to Missions and to African Colonization, yet unknown to those enriched by his benefactions.

2. DR. THEODORE L. MASON of Brooklyn, N. Y., elected in 1874, frequently attended the meetings of the Board of Directors, where he was esteemed as one whose counsels were wise and whose industry was indefatigable. Of pure and lofty aims, he imparted his enthusiasm to those around him. The Society laments in common with many who enjoyed his practical beneficence; prized his friendship, and looked to him for vigorous co-operation.

3. REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., of New York, elected in 1881, was a man whose career was extraordinary. Born a slave in the country to which his grandfather was taken captive, he attained high intellectual culture and moral elevation, and died the Minister of the United States to a Christian nation, in the land whence his barbaric ancestors were stolen! Dr. Garnet arrived at Monrovia, December 21, 1881, enfeebled by the aggravation of his asthmatic complaint. "For the first time," writes his close friend and eloquent eulogist, \* "he had seen the Continent of Africa. He had seen the

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\* Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D.

settlements from Gorce to Liberia. He had seen the chief emporiums of that rising African civilization which already is blooming into beauty and fruitfulness. He had seen the towns and villages of the young Republic, people by his own kith and kin, emigrants from this great nation. He had ascended a few miles the beautiful St. Paul's, trod its fertile banks, and seen its active farming and industries. He had looked around upon the land of the fathers, and was well pleased and declared his gratification. And now the time came for him to die; and calmly, and quietly, resignedly, he yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it, with an assured trust in the Redeemer and with the fullest hopes of the resurrection of the just."

4. HON. JOHN FLETCHER DARBY, of St. Louis, Missouri, elected in 1854, distinguished for his philanthropy, his kindness of heart, and his sincere and generous friendship. His advocacy of the objects of this Society was earnest and steadfast.

5. EX. GOVERNOR ICHABOD GOODWIN, of Portsmouth, N. H., elected in 1861, accomplished a work for humanity which it has reason to remember with gratitude. His character was one of unusual symmetry, beauty and strength; and those who knew him, revere his memory.

6. REV. LEVI SCOTT, D. D., of Odesa, Delaware, elected in 1854, showed himself capable of the most various services, and met with readiness every demand made upon him. Elected Bishop in May, 1852, the following March he presided at the Liberia Annual Conference, appearing there as the first of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Upon his return to this country he said:—"I visited all the settlements, with the exception of Marshall, in all of which churches are established. They are luminous spots, raying out light along the dark coast of that Continent. I spent many joyous and happy days with these sons of Ham. After having surveyed the whole ground, I am well satisfied with the Church in Liberia. While there, I witnessed some of the clearest, brightest and strongest evidences of religion I ever became acquainted with. The African Mission is not only destined to bless Liberia, but to pour the blessings of light and salvation all over Africa, and God designs to awaken and Christianize its millions through the agency of her own sons."

7. REV. ROBERT PAINÉ, D. D., of Aberdeen, Miss; senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, elected a Vice President in 1854, whose name is not only worthy of a place in the memories of posterity for his great abilities as a scholar and divine, but as a real friend in all of life's varied relations.

The Society has a further mournful duty to discharge in recording the death, at his home near Ocala, Florida, December 25, of REV. JOHN B. PINNEY LL. D., constituted a Life Director in 1845. Born in Baltimore, November 25, 1806, he graduated from the University of Georgia, at Athens, in 1828, read law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, Hon. William H. Crawford, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, and a zealous Vice President of this Society, presiding. Mr. Pinney then studied theology at the Princeton Seminary, was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 12, 1832, to preach the Gospel and as a Missionary to Africa, and embarked on the brig Roanoke from Norfolk, January 5th, 1833, landing at Monrovia, February 17th.

On the resignation of Governor Joseph Mechlin, the services of Mr. Pinney, who had returned to the United States on account of his health, were secured as Governor of the Colony of Liberia. He arrived out January 1, 1834, and his administration for some six months, when disease incapacitated him for exertion, is described as "vigorous, provident, and discreet."

With the exception of a few years, Dr. Pinney devoted his active life in efforts for the elevation of Africa and her children. As an agent of this Society, and as Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and later of the New York State Colonization Society, he visited almost every portion of the United States, zealously and successfully explaining our views, enforcing our claims, and obtaining aid. Six times he journeyed to Liberia as a messenger of the Prince of Peace or to guide it in its first hours of peril.

Dr. Pinney was a man of almost singular devotion to his work, of indomitable energy of character, and was unwearied in labor. He was ready and patiently awaited the joyful summons for his departure into eternal rest. This Society and Liberia have not had many to lose who laid them under more lasting obligations, or who more richly deserved to be had in perennial remembrance.

It may be appropriate also that mention be made of the decease, August 29, of WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN, ESQ., LL. D., President of Girard College, an occasional Delegate from the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, and one of the speakers at our 61st Anniversary. Dr. Allen was distinguished for a rare union of simplicity and dignity, firmness and gentleness, worldly wisdom and Christian faith. His influence will be felt for good throughout coming generations.

## FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1882 have been :—

Donations.....	\$ 3,896 40
Legacies.....	4,143 20
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	155 00
Common school education in Liberia.....	418 40
Interest and investments realized.....	536 40
Other sources.....	1,729 91

Receipts.....	\$ 10,879 31
Balance 1 January, 1882.....	62 53

Making the resources.....	10,941 84
The disbursements have been.....	10,257 19

Balance 31 December, 1882,.....	\$ 684 65
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There is no lack of financial ability among those to whom this Society appeals for the means needful to meet the demands upon it. The work is growing, and we hope for and expect a more generous sympathy and a richer liberality of offerings than have lately been received.

## EMIGRATION.

The bark *Monrovia*, which was stated in our last Report to have sailed from New York, December 1, with thirty-eight emigrants, arrived out January 13. A member of the Government of Liberia, referring to the landing of this party, remarks:—"The new emigrants are a very promising set, earnest and enthusiastic. If you would send us a thousand such yearly and push them toward the interior, as we are now doing, it would not take long to bring the whole of Soudan within the circle of civilized influences, and among the agencies of human growth and well-being."

It has been customary to dispatch a company of emigrants in the Spring as well as in the Autumn, but this year there was a failure to accomplish this, owing to delay and uncertainty as to the departure of the sailing vessel usually relied on.

Our Fall expedition was by the bark *Monrovia*, from New York, November 1, comprising twenty-seven emigrants, of whom nineteen were from Craven Co., N. C., four from Arkansas, two from Columbus, Miss., one from Parsons, Kansas, and one from Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Twenty are between sixty and twelve years of age, five are between twelve and two years old, and two are infants. Of the adults, five are school-teachers, three are farmers and one a shoemaker. Eleven are communicants in Evangelical churches. Fully as many more were expected and arrangements were made for their passage

and acclimation, but sickness and other unavoidable causes prevented their embarkation. The people took with them a goodly supply of clothing and bedding, and some money. The Society shipped at the same time the requisite supplies to meet the expenses of their settlement, with agricultural and mechanical tools for the cultivation of their lands and the erection of their houses at Brewerville.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-two years. Those now reported make the number since the war to be 3,604, and a total from the beginning of 15,602, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,314 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa. These emigrants were sent in 176 voyages, and what is a remarkable fact; not one of the vessels carrying them has been wrecked or lost.

#### APPLICATIONS.

Even the abundant crops for the past two years, and the comparative release from political excitement have not occasioned any abatement in the expressed wish of the people of color for information about Liberia, and for the means to stand where they may not only bear the name, but feel the power of freedom, command respect and redeem their race.

Large numbers of people of good industrious habits and the proper spirit--farmers, mechanics, school teachers and preachers--who would hardly be missed from the six and a half millions of this element of population, are seeking aid of the Government of the United States and of this Society to reach Liberia and for a start in that Republic.

A few thousand immigrants from America have drawn under their control from the stagnant heathenism of ages over a million of people, and, without force or money, have assimilated them by industrial, social, political and religious influences, and made them a part of a Christian nation based upon the model of the United States.

Liberia has now reached a period in her history where she sorely needs and is fully able to bear a considerable influx of enlightened descendants of Africa from the land of their exile. An important addition to her population is imperatively demanded, if she is to go on extending her influence and pushing her free institutions among the denizens of the forest, and to hold her own against the encroachments of foreigners. The natives in the interior of the Republic are anxious for the planting of civilized settlements on the beautiful

hills and in the fertile valleys which diversify their interesting country. But in view of the vast work to be done, it is comparatively little that can be accomplished by the few emigrants sent within the last few years by this Society.

#### LIBERIA.

Liberia is far more promising than ever. The general advance of late in the condition of her population has been marked. In the recent Annual Message of President Gardner it is stated:—"We have been blessed during the year with health throughout our communities, and the earth has yielded more than her usual supplies. The rice crop has been abundant, and the coffee trees have also afforded an unusual yield. There has been a manifest improvement in our relations with the Aborigines. Roads long closed have been opened. The native wars which have been going on in the vicinity of Cape Mount have nearly ceased. These periodical wars are, for the most part, the result of long standing feuds arising from the horrible slave trade, and they will be effectually suppressed only by the progress of civilization, the development of systematic agriculture, and the increase of wealth among the inhabitants. Friendly communications continue between this Government and Ibrahimi Sissi, King of Medina, who has been assiduous in his efforts to open the road for trade."

An English Company has proposed to the Government of Liberia to run a telegraph line connecting Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou and Cape Palmas with Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, and thence by cable to Madeira and to Europe; the Liberian Government to protect the wires, stations and operators within its jurisdiction.

#### ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.

A dispute has for many years been pending between the Governments of England and Liberia, concerning not only certain alleged claims of British subjects for property destroyed, but also the establishment of the North-west boundary line of the Republic of Liberia. As we have no advices that the questions raised have been finally adjusted, and notwithstanding voluminous statements narrating the history of the matter, and without designing to interfere with the province of any Government, or attempting to dictate the course to be pursued, yet, for the information of the general public, this seems to be a fitting occasion to recite the substantial facts in the progress of the controversy, so far as they have come within our knowledge.

First. The Liberian Government and people claim that between the years of 1849 and 1852, they did, in a peaceful manner and by purchases of different dates, acquire from the native tribes the right of eminent domain to the country along the coast as far as to a point named She-Bar, some forty miles of coast line North-west of the Manna river, and that this region was conveyed to the Liberian Government by successive formal grants or deeds from the authorities of the tribes having the aboriginal possession of the sections in question.

Second. That the substance of the consideration stated in said grants or deeds, bound the Liberian Government to establish schools in said territories, protect the tribes in their trade with foreigners, and guarantee the general peace and safety of the native inhabitants; but that it is alleged that this obligation on the part of the Liberian Government has not been fully or at least satisfactorily performed.

Third. That meanwhile English traders established themselves at certain points within the said territory, and finally succeeded in fomenting discontent among the natives in the said territory in respect to the Liberian Government.

Fourth. That this, with other causes, produced disturbance in some parts of the purchased territory to such a degree that the Liberian Government felt compelled to occupy some parts of the said territory with military force, and while endeavoring to quell the insubordination, considerable property was destroyed.

Fifth. That subsequently, persons claiming to be English subjects, alleged that their property had been destroyed by the troops of the Liberian Government to the aggregate amount of \$80,000, and appealed to the English Government to enforce the payment of these claims.

Sixth. In the effort of the English Government to obtain an acknowledgment of these claims from the Liberian Government and to enforce payment, the question was complicated with an alternative demand on the part of the English authorities, that the Government of Liberia should surrender its right of jurisdiction over a portion of the said territory which it claimed to have acquired as above recited.

Seventh. The answer of Liberia to this demand was, that in the exercise of its legitimate authority over the said territory, it had given to the foreign traders within the limits of the said territory, timely notice of its intention to use military force to restore peace in these sections, which notice they did not properly heed; and furthermore, that in fact the property destroyed was destroyed

by the natives and not by Liberian troops, and that consequently the Government of Liberia neither ought to pay the claims nor surrender any portion of its jurisdiction.

Eighth. At this stage of the matter a formal proposal was made from the English Foreign Office, that the questions at issue should be first discussed, and in case no agreement should be reached, then they should be settled by arbitration,—the umpire to be an officer of the United States Government. This proposal, which conceded the eminent domain of the Liberian Government as far as the Soly-ma river, suggesting at the same time that the meeting take place at the port of that name, was accepted by the Liberian Government; and Commodore Shufeldt as the United States officer selected for umpire, proceeded to the place of meeting. The English and Liberian Commissioners met, and debated the questions before them for several weeks. As a result of this conference, about half the aggregate sum at first claimed for property destroyed was abandoned on the part of the English, but no agreement on the other points could be reached. The Liberian Commissioners then, in pursuance of the original proposal from the English Foreign Office, offered to submit the case to the umpire, when the English Commissioners refused to make the said reference. The arbitration thus fell through, and Commodore Shufeldt returned from a fruitless errand.

Ninth. The next movement on the part of the English Government took place early in the year 1882.

Sir A. E. Havelock, Governor of Sierra Leone, arrived at Monrovia, March 20th, preceded by four British vessels of war—the Pioneer, Briton, Flirt and Algerine—with instructions to propose that the North-west limit of Liberia should be at Cape Mount. This being strenuously objected to, Governor Havelock volunteered to recommend to his Government to fix the boundary at the Manna river. This was acceded to by President Gardner, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

The Senate met in special session April 10, and on the 17th, the members called in a body on the President, and through Vice President Russell stated their unanimous opinion and advice that the President "should not sign, or cause to be signed, any convention or treaty ceding or relinquishing any of the public domain of Liberia."

Dispatches were received at Monrovia June 15 and September 5th from Governor Havelock, demanding a settlement on the terms dictated in March. President Gardner declined to act further, and the matter was to be considered by the Legislature, to meet in annual session on the first Monday in December.

Liberia has persistently insisted upon its perfect title to territory whose sea-coast line would be very materially diminished by deducting from it the distance between She-Bar and the river Manna or river Solyma—some forty miles. Such a reduction would be a serious interference with the future interest of a country, the extent of whose seaboard line must always be an important factor, not only in its commercial prosperity, but in its ability to accommodate with homes the population which the American Colonization Society has always believed would crowd to it from America, to the enhancement of its importance in the family of nations.

The relations of Liberia to the American people and Government are peculiar, and its claim to sympathy and assistance from the United States is almost that of an American Colony.

The Society promptly and fully made known at the Department of State all the facts touching this controversy and the late proceedings of the British authorities at Monrovia: and it has pleasure in stating that the able and judicious Secretary of State, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, has manifested a frank and generous sympathy in regard to Liberia. That a correspondence has been opened on this important subject will appear by the following extract from the late Message of President Arthur: "The Government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the Republic of Liberia by seeking to aid the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that Republic and the British possession of Sierra Leone."

This long standing source of annoyance and irritation can best be settled by colored immigrants. The territory in question must eventually form a part of Liberia, as England does not claim the country for herself or for the Colony of Sierra Leone, but professes to be protecting the native Kings and Chiefs, with whom she has commercial treaties.

During the negotiations in 1850 with the Aboriginal authorities for the cession of the Gallinas and adjacent territory, which Liberia now claims as its North-western limits, as already intimated, the Commissioners of the Liberian Government agreed that schools should be established and settlements made in that part of the country; but the need of immigrants in other portions of the Republic, and the supply from the United States being very limited, prevented the Government from carrying out that part of its promise to the Gallinas people, and the scarcity of men for the educational necessities of the country prevented the sending of teachers to them. This caused dissatisfaction among them and was used by avaricious for-

eigners to stimulate their hostility to the Republic. There is no doubt that the establishment of settlements in that region would set at rest forever all disputes about boundary, and bring the Aborigines peaceably under the unquestioned jurisdiction of Liberia.

It would be of incalculable advantage to American commerce and greatly promote the welfare of Liberia, if one or more of the ships of the Navy of the United States were stationed, especially between the months of December and March, on the Liberian coast. This would powerfully assist that Republic in maintaining its authority among the Aborigines at distant points from the settlements along the seaboard, in developing her commercial possibilities, and in thwarting the intrigues of designing foreigners, who are desirous to see the prestige of Liberia not only lowered but destroyed among the natives, hoping that eventually the six hundred miles of much coveted coast with its accessible and desirable interior, may fall into the hands of some European Power.

#### SCHOOLS.

Intelligence regarding the schools of this Society at Brewerville and at Arthington show them to be in a prosperous condition. The Hall Free School, at Cape Palmas, supported by the Maryland State Colonization Society, is stated to be "crowded with children, more than a single teacher can do justice to." President Gardner, in his last Message, says: "Reports from the School Commissioners in the several Counties, are generally favorable. There is an increasing interest in all our communities on the subject of education."

#### THE COLLEGE.

The presence in the United States of the able and learned President of Liberia College, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., has had the valuable effect to bring that institution to the light and to arouse an interest in its behalf. There are sixteen students in the College, with thirty-four in its Preparatory department, several of whom are Aborigines. There is every prospect of a considerable increase of pupils. Steps have been taken looking to the removal of the College operations from Monrovia to the interior,—for nearer access to the natives, and room for an agricultural and industrial department, "thus providing the opportunity of self-help to indigent students, and a growing income to the institution."

The Trustees of Donations, at meetings held in Boston, October 14th and 17th, which President Blyden attended by invitation, re-

vised and amended the laws of the College, and provided for the commencement of a female department. The Charles Hodge Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy was established, and Rev. Hugh M. Browne was appointed to this Chair; and the Charles Sumner Professorship of Belles Letters, History and Law, was also established, and Rev. T. McCants Stewart was appointed to this Chair. These young men give up large and flourishing congregations in New York City to devote themselves to educational work in Liberia. Miss Jennie E. Davis, a graduate of the Girls' High School, in Boston, and since a successful teacher in St. Louis Co., Missouri, has been appointed principal of the female department.

The New York State Colonization Society has felt called to new activities through the brightening promise of Liberia College. The bequests to that Society were originally the Fulton Professorship Fund of about \$25,000; the Bloomfield Ministerial Scholarship Fund of about \$30,000. and the Beveridge Scientific Scholarship fund of about \$7,000, which, with two or three smaller scholarship funds and the accumulated interest amounts in all to about \$74,000.

The income of the Bloomfield Fund, during the past six years, has been devoted to the education in this country of young men for the ministry desirous of entering the field opened in Liberia. As not one in twenty of those thus educated have gone to Africa on the completion of their studies, and since the terms of the Will make Africa the preferred field for the appropriation of the funds entrusted to it, that Society has determined to aid specially the effort now made for the improvement of Liberia College.

Rev. George W. Samson D. D., is the acting Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, which is an unpaid position.

Are there not those who will generously and wisely help forward Liberia College? Who can estimate the blessing that would follow the endowment of such an institution for the development of a Christian native agency in a vast region where the light of the Gospel has recently dawned? What the munificent gift of \$1,000,000 of Mr. Slater will do for the education of the colored youth of America, it is greatly desired some of the men and women of wealth should do for the raising up, on the ground, of the forces which shall elevate and evangelize Africa.

#### AFRICA.

All the civilized nations are looking towards Africa. Expedition after expedition is now entering the Continent, and intersecting it from East to West and from North to South, to find out more of

the resources of a land upon which large portions of the enlightened world will, in no very remote future, be dependent.

Leading Governments of Europe are imposing their commerce and influence upon Africa. England has the South far inland, extensive portions of the West Coast, and the destiny of Egypt in her control. France, having Algiers and virtually Tunis, is grasping at Madagascar, and is projecting almost indefinite sway over Soudan and the Congo country. Portugal, fruitful in plans to develop her immense African territory, has voted an annual subsidy of some \$30,000 for a line of four steamers of 1800 tons each between Lisbon and Mossamedes. Spain has taken possession of Santa Cruz del Mar. and Italy of the Bay of Assab. The King of Belgium is at the head of an International Association for the introduction of European commerce through the far-reaching waters of the Congo.

Not many years hence it will be a matter of wonder that so large a portion of the earth, in such intimate proximity to the most advanced and active family of nations, should have been so long left comparatively unutilized. A foreign market is the most important need of American industries. Liberia represents American sympathy and interest in Western Africa. It occupies some six hundred miles of the finest and most picturesque portion of the Coast, with an interior extending two hundred miles on indefinitely back, abounding in everything necessary for the growth and prosperity of a people. It presents an open door for commerce and colonization. Thousands of American citizens, the very best agents for the work, are voluntary and urgent applicants for the means to go up and possess the land for trade, to erect the standard of the Cross and to build up an honorable Continental Nationality. Is America, with her millions of colored people, and her commercial and missionary enterprise, to be a mere spectator of European examples?

The time is pregnant with events. May the American Colonization Society be provided with abundant means to press forward with the manifest power and blessing of God upon it, until shall be fulfilled in Africa the prophecy; "The Gentiles shall come to Thy light and Kings to the Brightness of Thy rising."

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1882.*

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Received donations	\$3,836 40	Paid passage and settlement of emigrants,	\$6,182 25
" legacies,	4,143 20	" support of schools in Liberia,	418 40
" emigrants toward cost of passage,	155 00	" taxes and repairs of Colonization Building,	632 51
" subscriptions to African Repository,	45 50	" paper and printing the African Repository,	359 68
" rent of Colonization Building,	1,674 41	" salary of Secretary, office expenses, postages,	
" support of school in Liberia,	418 40	printing, and expenses of contested Will cases,	2,664 35
" interest and investments realized,	536 40		
		Payments,	10,257 19
Receipts,	10,879 31	Balance, 31 December, 1882,	684 65
Balance, 1 January, 1882,	62 53		
		Total,	\$10,941 84
Total	\$10,941 84		

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1882, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL,  
EDWARD S. MORRIS,  
JOHN W. DUILLES. } *Committee.*

Washington, D. C., *January 16, 1883.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

## MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1883.*

The Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Pastor of the Church, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., conducted the exercises, including the reading of the Sixtieth chapter of Isaiah, and prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist E. Church.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., President of Liberia College, delivered the Annual Sermon, taking as his text Isaiah, 14; 24.

The Sixty-Sixth Annual Report of the Society was presented;—an extended abstract of which had been printed and distributed in the pews.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Blyden, and the large audience withdrew.

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COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 16, 1883.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to day at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to the action of the Executive Committee, and in pursuance of notice published in the African Repository, New York Observer, and other papers.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair, and called the Society to order.

The Minutes of the Anniversary meeting of the 14th inst. and of the unprinted parts of the Minutes of the annual session of January 17 and 18, 1882, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., for his able, eloquent and appropriate discourse delivered last Sunday evening at our Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting, and that a copy of the same is requested for publication

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are cordially tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, for their kindness in granting its use last Sabbath evening for our Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting,

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year; who retired and subsequently reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows:

## PRESIDENT,

1823. JOHN H. B LATROBE.

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

## MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 16, 1883.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M. in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was chosen to preside; and at his request, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

It was reported that Rev. James Saul, D. D. of Philadelphia, Pa., had contributed one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Director for Life of the Society;—"the amount to be appropriated for passage, &c., of emigrants and for education of native females of Liberia," as he shall hereafter prescribe.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

*Resolved*, That the liberal donation of Rev. Dr. Saul be accepted on the terms proposed by him.

Dr. Lindsly and Rev. Drs. Sunderland and Addison were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who retired and subsequently reported through their Chairman, the following named delegates appointed for the year 1883.—viz:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq, Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

The following named members were stated to be in attendance, viz:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and that the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report, with certificate of

audit; also, a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1882.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1882, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. — Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE —Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES. —Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES. —Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS —Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION. —Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION. —Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

*Resolved*, That Rev. John W. Chickering D. D., be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

The Secretary presented a number of communications received within the past few weeks from colored men in different parts of the country, making application for passage and settlement in Liberia, and they were referred to the standing Committee on Emigration.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Dulles, it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Dulles, Saul and Maclean were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 8; Dr. James Hall, Dec. 12; Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Dec. 25, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 9.

Rev. Dr. Dulles, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER. —William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. —Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

*Resolved*, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The Board then, on motion,

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1883.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, Dr. Nichols in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Dulles.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Lindsly, chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an addition to the Annual Report of the Society, which addition had been prepared and was read by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, giving an account from the beginning to the time of the recent appearance of four British men-of-war at Monrovia, of the points in dispute between the Governments of England and Liberia.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the paper reported by the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, intended to be prefixed to that part of the Society's Report touching the Northwest Boundary of Liberia, be accepted and have the proposed place in the Annual Report.

On motion of Dr. Addison, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report of the Society be published as it now stands.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

*Resolved*, That Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D. be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1882, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report: That the work of the American Colonization Society grows in importance every year. The field to which its energies are consecrated is becoming more and more interesting.

Africa has suddenly become an object of attention to the world. It is to-day the cynosure of the nations. Wonderful things are happening there. Christendom is ascending its rivers, crossing its mountains and traversing its plains. Everywhere in its sequestered

fastnesses tread the feet of the engineer, the discoverer and the merchant. The flag of some European civilization flaps in every breeze. The eyes of statesmen are on it. The heart of the Christian philanthropist beats in sympathy with its wretchedness. The foreign missionary, doomed by the poison that lurks in its treacherous air, finds a grave on its beautiful shores.

Europe is all ablaze at last with interest in Africa. Thus the way is opening for the realization of the hopes which have for more than half a century inspired this Society. The grand future, before which our long tried faith has stood entranced, is now pledged to the "Dark Continent." Her exiled children are longing to be there to take part in the mighty movement of their Fatherland's regeneration. They feel that their home is not here. They can find no congenial place in this Anglo-Saxon civilization. The aspirations awakened by their freedom and their growing intelligence cannot be satisfied in their inevitable inferiority in the land of strangers. And this is no speculation of ours. We are in receipt of many communications brought by almost every mail from different parts of the country, North, South, East, and West, in which these thoughts are expressed—communications urging, pleading, beseeching, with rude yet touching eloquence, to be relieved from the degradation of their suppressed manhood, manacled energies and crushed hopes. We have not the time to give extracts from these letters, and this is not the place for them.

Permit us, however, to say here, that one of the most enlightened and cultured men of their race has declared within a few days "that the dissatisfaction of the Negro with his condition in this country is becoming intolerable, and that they will pour into Liberia by thousands within a few years." An irresistible necessity is forcing them. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Turner, Bishop of the African Methodist E. Church, himself a Negro, and by the duties of his high office brought into contact with large numbers of his race throughout the United States—in a recent number of the *Christian Recorder*, says: "There never was a time when the colored people were more concerned about Africa in every respect, than at present. In some portions of the country it is the topic of conversation, and if a line of steamers were started from New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, or Charleston, they would be crowded to density every trip they made to Africa. There is a general unrest and a wholesale dissatisfaction among our people in a number of sections of the land to my certain knowledge, and they sigh for conveniences to and from the continent of Africa. Something has to be done."

Do they wish to go? Liberia waits for them, longs for them, knows that her future depends on their presence. Thus only can a great Christian colony be established there to shed the light of Christ's Gospel over the spiritual wastes of heathenism, and to penetrate the dense barbarism of ages with the benign influences of modern civilization.

Hence as the years roll, louder and still louder are the demands upon this Society: but our resources are decreasing as our responsibilities grow. We are ready for the consummation of our great enterprise. Liberia is prepared for her destiny. The golden harvest has come. Already dawns the day of fruition for which we have prayed and toiled, and yet, alas, while hope is exulting in the tokens of victory, we are paralyzed by the inexplicable apathy of the world to the transcendent interests we have been almost frantically urging upon them. Can it be that this Christian Nation will permit our grand old Society to die in the pregnant hour of its opportunity? Will the Christian conscience of America permit this flower, nurtured by the prayers and tears and gifts of the good and the great for more than half a century, to wither and perish in the very hour of its rich blooming? We ask men to consider what we have again and again pressed upon them—to consider prayerfully and earnestly before God and Jesus Christ, who will judge the quick and the dead, *that this Society is the hope of Liberia, and Liberia is the hope of Africa.*

Does a Continent containing myriads of souls whose destinies for time and eternity are largely, in the Providence of God, committed to our sympathies and dependent upon our help, appeal in vain to men consciously beloved by God and redeemed by Jesus Christ?

Your Committee, therefore, finally, recommend that this great cause be brought before the people and pressed upon their attention with renewed zeal by every possible agency within the reach of the Society's means.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows:—

*Resolved*, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents, when likely to be advantageous, by circulars and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time imparting required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil, they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Morris, from the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Education beg to report that there are substantial reasons for gratulation in the advancement of education in the Republic of Liberia within the past year. We learn with no little pleasure of the burning desire for knowledge on the part of native children. As it was in olden time, so now, Ethiopia is crying to each and every one of us, "How am I to understand except some man guide me?"

Liberia is to be congratuated on the addition of two young men to the Faculty of Liberia College, and the proposed removal of its operations from the coast to the interior, where the industrial features, both agricultural and mechanical, can be thoroughly developed.

We desire to call the attention of all who are interested, in lighting up Africa, to the importance of educating the girls of that land, and to the timely addition of a female department to Liberia College. If it is true that the home is the father of the State, so it is true that woman is the mother of the home. The great continent of the future must come from Christian mothers with their homes. We particularly invite the attention of the teachers and others of Liberia to the successful modes of education in operation at the schools at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa.

It is gratifying to know that since the arrival of President Blyden in this country an organization has been formed in St. Paul, Minn. called the Liberia Educational Aid Society, for the purpose of assisting the sons of Native Chiefs while pursuing their studies in Liberia College.

The following letter, addressed by the son of a Native Chief of the Bassa tribe to the President of Liberia College, illustrates the strong desire on the part of Aboriginal youth for education. A very few years ago the author of the letter, J. Osman Cassell, was in heathenism and knew not a word of English. Now he is in the Freshman year in Liberia College, having passed through regular training in the Preparatory department:

Room No. 2, Liberia College, *Monrovia, December 3, 1882.*

Dear Mr. President Blyden. I would be more than glad if you would be so kind as to intercede in getting me support of some description. As I said before, I stand greatly in need of it. It is doubtful whether I will continue at school any longer, because Mr. Cassell says that if I do not get on the fund next year, he will send me to his farm or back to my people on the Bassa coast. Mr. President, I prefer to continue at school, and I most earnestly beseech you to do the best you can for me while you are away. All my hope of returning to school is upon you. My desire is to learn. I want a good education."

Mr. Morris, by invitation, addressed the Board of Directors in relation to Liberia coffee and its cultivation from seed in the West Indies, Ceylon and elsewhere, and presented samples of coffee hulling

and cleaning by a machine lately patented, intended to thus prepare all coffees for the markets of the world.

Dr. Blyden, by invitation, addressed the Board on the condition and prospects of Liberia, and of the influence and extension inland of that Republic.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Sunderland, it was

*Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of the Board are extended to Edward S. Morris, Esq., for his interesting address and exhibit, with our congratulations on the bright promise for the enlarged cultivation of Liberia coffee in that Republic and elsewhere.

*Resolved*, That the sincere thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., for his instructive and hopeful address at this time, with our best wishes for his health and happiness and for the success of Liberia College.

The following resolution was adopted by a standing vote:—

*Resolved*, That the cordial thanks of the Board are hereby presented to Dr. Charles H. Nichols for the very able, dignified and impartial manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev Dr. Sunderland, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

The Presidency of the American Colonization Society has been filled by the following named eminent men: Justice Bushrod Washington, elected in 1817: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, elected in 1830: Ex-President James Madison, elected in 1833: Hon. Henry Clay, elected in 1836: and Hon. John H. B. Latrobe elected in 1853.

An address to President Latrobe, on the occasion of his thirty-first election to the Presidency, was unanimously adopted by the Society, January 16, as follows:—

PRESIDENT JOHN H. B. LATROBE:—

*Sir*. We, the present members of the American Colonization Society, having elected you to the thirty-first term of your Presidency, deem the occasion a fitting one to give an expression to the respect and regard which your long and valuable services and your personal character and talents have awakened.

Our predecessors, recognizing your exertions in our common cause when you were President of the Maryland State Society, justly crediting you with being mainly instrumental in the foundation of the Cape Palmas Colony, thirty years ago, called you to this the mother Society. For thirty years you have annually and consecutively received the unanimous vote of your coadjutors. It has been our pleasure to

give this last expression of appreciation and confidence ; we wish now to supplement our votes with the assurance that your unselfish devotion, your activity, energy, wisdom and enthusiasm have deeply impressed us ; that we recognize in you the life-long, untiring, faithful friend of an almost friendless race ; we acknowledge with gratitude your invaluable services to the cause we have in common, and we tender to you our respectful and affectionate congratulations upon the prolongation of a life so full of benevolence and beneficence, and beg you to accept the sincere expressions of earnest good wishes and prayers for your temporal and eternal welfare.

The following is the reply of President Latrobe :

To the Members of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:—

*Gentlemen.* I have received from the Secretary of the Society, the address which you have done me the honor to adopt, and which you have directed to be spread upon your Minutes, on the occasion of my election, for the thirty-first time, to the office of your President.

It is impossible that I should not be deeply moved by the testimony that you have been pleased to bear to my services in a cause which we have, for so many years, labored together. My greatest merit, after all, has been my appreciating its importance. To labor, afterwards, whenever it came in my way to promote its interests, was a matter of inclination, not less than of duty.

Imbued, while a student in the law office of the late Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, with the feeling that had led him to be one of the founders of the Society, (the promotion of African Colonization, which he had declared to be one of the great objects of his life) became, when he died, what I regarded almost in the light of an inheritance from one whom I loved not less than I admired, and that, at the end of sixty years, I should have been thought worthy of your address, is of itself, a reward sufficient to compensate for even more, far more, than anything I have been able to accomplish.

Thanking you for the honor you have done me,

I am most respectfully,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

*President American Colonization Society.*

*Baltimore, January 27, 1883.*